

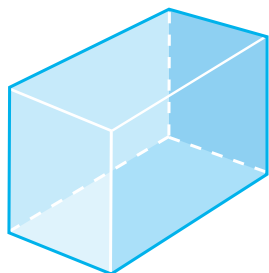
3-D shapes

A solid shape that has length, width and depth (or height) is called a **3-D (three-dimensional)** shape.

Examples



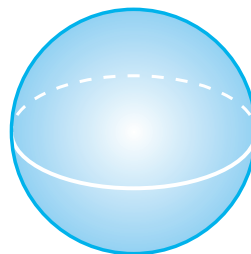
cube



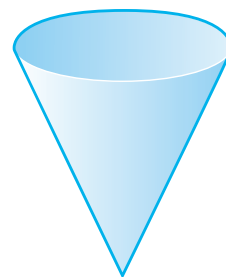
cuboid



cylinder



sphere

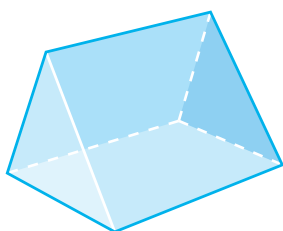


cone

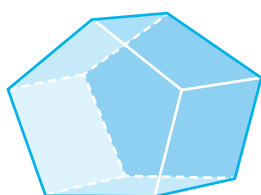
A shape that is the same at both ends and has plane sides is called a **prism**.

Cubes and cuboids are prisms.

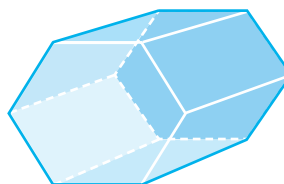
Other examples



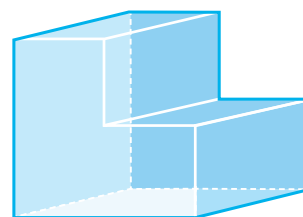
triangular prism



pentagonal prism

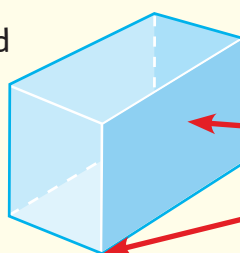


hexagonal prism



hexagonal prism

A 3-D shape can be described by the number of **faces**, **vertices** and **edges**.

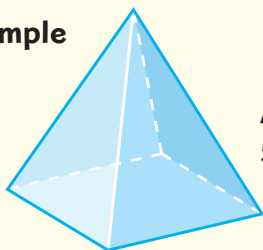


edge (where two faces meet)

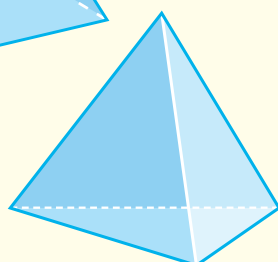
face

vertex or corner (where edges meet)

Example



A **square-based pyramid** has 5 faces, 8 edges and 5 vertices.



A **triangular-based pyramid** has 4 faces, 6 edges and 4 vertices.



Vertices is the plural of vertex.